

## The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—ordie a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861.

## Maryland.

The tenor of our advice since Friday last to this (Tuesday) morning, from Maryland, have been more pacific, and it now appears that the inhabitants of that border slave State are beginning to understand that if they wish to remain on the soil of their State instead of under it, they may as well hold on to the Union a little longer. Still, we yet have but little confidence in the loyalty of the State, except as it is driven to stand by the flag.—The truth is, every slave State, except, perhaps, Delaware and Missouri, has taken the virus of treason into its blood. They take it naturally, and as a consequence of the system of servitude which has for years been eating like rust into a fealty that would otherwise have remained as true as steel to the Union and the Government. The loyalty of the Southern States to Slavery is their first faith, their loyalty to free institutions a secondary and subordinate one; and the upshot of the Rebellion, and where it will end, cannot be calculated at all, except in reckoning the institution of Slavery as its real cause.

Maryland may, to be sure, attempt to remain neutral, but it will be impossible for her to do so. She appears now to be looking at it as a matter of policy, only, and to be shaping her course to that end. But she will very soon learn that neutrality when the Government is in peril is, in her case, out of the question.—Northern troops must have a wide and perfectly unobstructed road to Washington through her territory. They must be free to stop there if they desire, to pitch their tents if necessary, and, if thought advisable build forts and batteries along her rivers and coast. And they must not be molested in this, but rather receive aid and comfort, provision and men, to help on their undertaking whenever they ask for them. They must be permitted to raise the Stars and Stripes on every tower and steeple and chimney, if they are so pleased, from the Delaware line to the District of Columbia. And while they are engaged in these patriotic employments, they must receive rousing cheers occasionally from the citizens looking on, by way of encouraging them in their work,—and now and then a helping hand in their heavy labors, if they have the whim to ask for them.—Brickbats, paving stones, slung-shot, bid-geons, and the like, must be used only against traitors to the Country. Their secession bunting must be packed away and given to the moths. Their newspapers must hang out the National ensign from their publication offices, and put it at the head of their columns, and write strong and hearty leaders in support of the grand old banner. When Maryland comes to her senses, she will see that this is the only neutrality that is for a moment possible for her.

But what if she should conclude not to do this,—but continue to protest through her Governor, and her Legislature, and her infernal mobs, that Northern troops must not violate her soil as they are marching, by the ordinary route, to Washington? The answer is a short and plain one, and to Maryland it will be as sharp as the edge of the sword, and loud as the voice of a thousand cannon. The mighty gathering of Northern soldiers that now are, and will soon be, on their way to the Capital of the Nation will go through Maryland. If the road is not open they will open it. If armed men stand in their way they will be shot down. If mobs block up the streets, the streets will be swept with storms of grape shot and the rattling hail of musketry. When the next Northern regiment gets the word "fire" in Baltimore its streets will run red with blood. The conflict may be a fierce one, and many Northern men may bite the dust, but it will be short; and what there will be left of Baltimore when the work is done, if it is nothing more than an ash-heap, will be thoroughly loyal. In short, if to ensure an unobstructed passage for our forces through Maryland, it becomes necessary to run the burning ploughshare of destruction through the Monumental City and upturn it from its very foundations, it will be done, whether the Government orders it or not. We have no particular desire that blood should be shed, but if it must be—as seems now to be inevitable—the people had just as soon it would be drawn from the celebrated Baltimore roughs as from anybody. Let the Northern troops go ahead, and let them be very sure to go through Baltimore.

John Frederick B. Woodbridge, of Vergennes, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address at the Fair of the Rutland County Agricultural Society, October 3d, 1861.—Times.

## Vermont.

Vermont is evidently wide awake. The military arm of the State had been so much neglected in the "piping times of peace," which have so long blessed the land, that she has been behind many of her sister States in getting her men into the field. She had, in fact, no military establishment. Her quota could not immediately be started at the call of the President. But we understand that the Regiment is now armed, equipped, and ready to march, whenever it receives orders, which will be soon, if they have not already been given.

The Regiments which the Governor is authorized to raise, and put at once on a war footing, by the recent act of the Legislature, are fast filling up. From every quarter of the State, comes up the voice of those who are asking to be led against the enemies of their country.—The cry "to arms!" is shouted from every hill-top and answered back from every valley. The air is full of martial music and the booming of cannon. There is scarcely a town in the State, that has not had its enthusiastic meeting, voted supplies, and sent its sons to the rendezvous. From Canada to Massachusetts, and from the Connecticut to the Lake, the camp-fires are burning. When the battle is joined, the Green Mountain Boys will give a good account of themselves.

## Moretown Awake!

The Union loving men of Moretown collected in goodly numbers on Saturday last, at their village, and raised the star-spangled banner amid the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon. The enthusiastic crowd loudly cheered the flag, the Union, and also the ladies who manufactured the flag, as they were drawn through the street by a pair of "splendid grays," decorated with National flags upon their heads, and appearing to be inspired with patriotic ardor, as befitted the occasion.

Three dismal groans were given by the crowd, for all traitors and disunionists, of which, God grant none may be found in Moretown. To add to the interest of the occasion, the "Mad River Valler Stage," (under the direction of Luther Ainsworth, Esq.) decorated with flags, drawn by four horses, each also carrying a flag, joined in the exercises, and its living freight prolonged the shout for the Union.

Moretown fully believes that the Constitution must be supported, and the Laws enforced.

A. M. N.

Moretown, April 29, 1861.

The Northfield Company marched from their Armory to this village, this (Tuesday) morning, and took dinner at the Pavilion.—They were escorted into town by the Capital Guards, and by twenty or thirty gentlemen from the village, on horseback. They made a gallant appearance, and look, every man of them, like good soldiers. They are awaiting orders, and are impatient to join their Regiment.

At a flag raising at Chester Park, Mass. the other day, Edward Everett made an eloquently patriotic speech. We have only room for a few paragraphs. Mr. E. said:

*Fellow Citizens and Friends:*  
The great assemblage that I see around me, the simple but interesting ceremonial with which the flag of our country has been thrown to the breeze, the strains of inspiring music, the sweet concert of these youthful voices, the solemn supplication of the clergyman—all proclaim the patriotic sentiment, of which that flag is the symbol. It speaks for itself. Fidelity to the Union blazes from its stars.

We set up this standard, my friends, not as matter of display; but as an indication that, in the struggle which has been forced upon us, we are of one heart and mind that the government must be sustained. Our time, our thoughts, are devoted to the arts by which States prosper, but upon an issue in which the country is involved, we rally as one man to its defense. All former differences are swept away; we forget that we have ever been partisans; we remember only that we are Americans, and that our country is in peril.

But, fellow-citizens, I forbear. When Mr. Crane and the other gentlemen wished me last evening to take part in this ceremonial, in reply to my observation, that no long speech would, I supposed, be expected, he intimated the wish that my remarks should be "short, pithy, and to the point." I cannot claim much "pith or moment" for these unstudied suggestions, but will hope they are not very far from the point; and I promise you they shall be short, for I will only say, in conclusion, All hail to the flag of the Union! Courage to the heart and strength to the hand to which in all time it shall be entrusted! May it ever wave in unsullied honor over the dome of the Capital, from the country's strong-holds, on the tented field, upon the wave-rocked topmast. It was originally displayed on the 1st of January, 1776, from the headquarters of Washington, whose lines of circumvallation around beleaguered Boston traversed the fair spot where we now stand; and as it was first given to the breeze within the limits of our beloved State, so may the last spot, where it shall cease to float, in honor and triumph, be the soil of our own Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

Undoubted authority reports the arrest of Ex-Senator Mason by the U. S. authorities.—Instructions have been telegraphed to bring him to this city. His arrest was ordered by Gen. Patterson.

This report is contradicted and confirmed.—We hope it is true, though we fear it is not.

## News by last Evening's Mail.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28. Gentlemen from New Orleans on Friday report the whole country between Jackson, Tennessee, and New Orleans in arms. Companies were seen drilling at every station along the road. They seemed to be destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles.

The telegraph is in possession of the secessionists, and is not permitted to give any information of the movement of troops. All the troops except those at Fort Pickens are being moved rapidly North. The best of those destined for Fort Pickens have been withdrawn.—It is believed at Fort Pickens that there will be no attack upon Fort Pickens for weeks.

A passenger from Memphis reports that there was a great meeting of volunteer companies there last night. It is believed to be their purpose to move upon Cairo at once, cut the levee and then make an attack.

The troops here are in good health and spirits.

**REVOLUTIONARY STOCK.**—In the Concord company which is with the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment are four Buttricks, sons of one man, and he the descendant of the Col. Buttrick, who gave the word of command at Concord bridge on the 19th of April, 1775, "Fire! fellow soldiers! for God's sake, fire!"

The tenth company of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. Briggs, in a steam tug, last night, cut out receiving ship Alleghany in Baltimore harbor, and anchored her under the guns of Fort Melleny.

General Butler says there is a musket guarding every rail between here and Washington.

It is now the plan to place large bodies at the intermediate stations. The superintendent of the road has been arrested for taking up the rails.

**THE SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.**—A letter from Southern Illinois (Egypt) says:

"Illinois will strike hands with her sisters of the Northeast and roll up 100,000 men, for you must bear in mind that it is our *Abe* that is President now. I have just returned from witnessing the grandest display of enthusiasm that ever occurred here. Seven passenger cars and three baggage cars crowded to repletion with soldiers, who will be at Springfield before noon. Remember that we are in Southern Illinois."

Died suddenly at Montpelier, April 29, 1861, CATHERINE S. COTTRILL, wife of MARION COTTRILL, Esq., aged 69 years.

Mrs. Cottrill had resided in this village nearly 40 years and was widely known, respected, and esteemed. She had been suffering for several years from a pulmonary disease, but had scarcely given way to it at all. She lay down on the lounge about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th, fell asleep, and without any struggle passed from a quiet earthly sleep, to that sleep which shall know no waking till the resurrection morning. Her death will be deeply mourned by all who knew her.

The funeral will be on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Mr. Cottrill's house.

At a meeting in Milton, on the 27th inst, twenty-one men enrolled their names to fight the battles of their Country.

Coventry raised six hundred dollars, and enrolled twenty-one men, for the war, at a meeting last week.

Shelburne has voted one thousand dollars, and raises a Company for the war.

The Rutland Daily Herald comes to us this morning. It is a fine looking paper—decidedly the best looking Daily in the State, unless we except the Freeman. Those who have it in charge are wide awake,—and Rutland is a large town,—and the people now-a-days will have the news,—and altogether, we believe our enterprising cotemporary will meet the success which this move forward in Journalism should certainly command.

New York, April 29. Private dispatches from Baltimore say that secession is defiant there. The Union sentiment is again triumphant. Few men are willing to day to announce themselves secessionists. One week's experience of the deadly contagion has overwhelmed the conspirators, and the Union sentiment is now stronger and deeper than ever.

The day of recovery has come, and those who last week sustained by the police disgraced our city, almost shrink from public gaze. The reaction is overwhelming in all parts of the State, and we are prepared to meet the issue at the ballot box.

Sad as were the doings of the past ten days, they have for ever settled the question of secession in Maryland. On Wednesday the custom houses will be cleaned of its traitors and new appointees take their places. The American flag will be immediately hoisted over the Custom House, and responded to throughout the city. Boys are selling miniature flags on the streets.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Courier says Attorney General Benjamin authorized him to state commissions for privateers are being prepared and will be issued as soon as Congress declares war which it will undoubtedly do. The instructions will contain a prohibition against seizure of cotton from southern ports whether in British or American bottoms.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Government to-day formally decided to receive 40,000 of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by proclamation, for the term of 3 years.—25,000 regulars for 5 years and 18,000 sailors for the same period. Orders to carry this measure into effect will be at once issued.

Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves left Philadelphia for Washington on the 29th.

Fort Melleny is still further reinforced.

Washington, April 27. It appears that the blockade to be respected by Foreign Powers, must not only be effected, but due notice must be given of such intentions to their representatives. The matter is to be investigated so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged. The Foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be dispatched hither as a means of Foreign protection.

The troops of New Jersey are in motion, South.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Charleston, S. C. papers state the Steamer Alabama, just purchased by the Government, will have her name changed to Sumter, and will be under the command of Semmes.

Capt. Needer of France has offered his services to the Southern Confederacy, and also will fit out privateers at his own private expense.

Several privateers are expected to leave soon. The Board of Underwriters are fitting out an armed steamer for a coast guard.

It is stated that a grocer has arrived here from Charleston who was pressed into the service of the Confederate Army.

He escaped by concealing himself on board a vessel.

He reports that at the bombardment of Fort Sumter at least a THOUSAND WERE KILLED—400 of whom were in Fort Moultrie.

He further asserts that 30 were killed by Major Anderson's first discharge.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 29.

A Presbyterian clergyman from Eastern Mississippi arrived here to-day.

He reports that he saw troops at every station destined North, that he heard them vow to attack Washington.

A Maryland planter from Fredericksburgh says the Legislature will not pass a secession ordinance, but submit the question to the people.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

It is rumored that a battery has been erected by Virginian troops at White House below Washington, on the Potomac.

The place has been carefully examined for two miles around, but nothing of the kind was discovered.

## Latest Telegraphic News.

Montpelier, April 30, 4 o'clock P. M.

U. S. Troops to pass through Maryland!!

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS ALL WELL.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Maryland Legislature has voted to pass U. S. troops through the State.

The Massachusetts troops are all well. Not one is sick to-day except Lieut. Herrick, who hurt this foot by accident.

All were at a parade to-day.

One of the Sixth Regiment, who was sick at Baltimore died yesterday; name not known.

The New York 7th Regiment take possession of Georgetown Heights to-day, and encamp. The town is quiet.

No attack on Washington was anticipated. Government will call for 75,000 additional troops to be stationed at Washington, Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis.

Then they will blockade the ports in the South.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

The general impression is that six months will settle whole affair. Lieut. Merriam of the R. I. troops was thrown from his horse last evening, and badly injured.

He is doing well to-day.

There was a spontaneous union meeting last night at East Baltimore. There were from 1500 to 2000 persons present.

Great enthusiasm was manifested. Strong, straight-out resolutions were adopted. A National Banner was unfurled.

## STATE OF VERMONT,

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,  
Rutland, April 30, 1861.

No uniform for new companies should be made until a general pattern is prescribed for the State.

H. HENRY BAXTER.

The Administration has determined to stop making foreign appointments until they have given treason a check at home.

**CONFIDENCE MAN.**—A man named Glines, of Bradford, in settling with a sheriff to take a box of jewelry worth \$20, as security till he could raise the "wind." Soon after he desired to exchange the box of jewelry for a dagger, and on opening the box next morning, found two or three stones and a quantity of rags and paper! Glines was bound up to County Court on the sum of \$100.

The wheat crop of northern Texas is represented as unusually promising. A larger amount of land has been devoted to the crop than ever before, while the season has been highly favorable, and the plant is well advanced and thrifty. The crop is now regarded as almost beyond danger, and an early harvest is confidently expected.

Capt. W. F. Smith, of the U. S. Army, arrived here Saturday night. It is rumored that he will probably have the command of one of the new regiments soon to be raised. He is from St. Albans and stands high as an officer.—Times.

B. H. Steele, Esq. has received the appointment of Postmaster at Derby Line, Vt., and Highgate.

CAIRO, Ill., April 29.

1000 additional troops arrived here at 2 P. M. yesterday. All is quiet.

The people of Helena, Arkansas, seized the steamer Mars, and a Cincinnati packet on Friday, and took from her 400 lbs. of molasses, a large quantity of sugar, raisins and turpentine, all for Cincinnati. The boat is tied up there with a cannon placed on the shore directly opposite her. The Helena folks say that the Cincinnati people can have the boat when they take her, and not until then.

A most unjustifiable attack was made upon the steamer Westmoreland, a New Orleans packet at Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday night. It appears from the statement of the Captain, that he rounded to at that place for the purpose of taking in freight. As soon as the boat was tied up, the clerk went ashore. In a moment he returned, and said that the wharf master informed him that the mob was going to take the boat. This information was immediately followed by a volley from the guns and pistols of crowd of 50 or 60 persons. The boat was crowded with passengers. Many of them were ladies. A passenger named H. Haumer, was shot through the heart. One Freeman was wounded. The Captain had the wheels set going, breaking the line, and thus got off. A straggling fire was kept up for some time.

The boat arrived here last night. The holes in her look as if made by grape shot fired from a cannon.

April 29, 1861.

OUR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

ARE NOW

Completely Stocked!

WITH

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

Suitable for Spring and Summer.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED WITH

GREAT CARE,

And Bought Entirely

FOR CASH,

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER THEM AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

J. W. ELLIS, &amp; Co.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

Town Agents, Druggists

AND THE

MEDICAL FACULTY OF VERMONT.

The old established House of

A. M. BININGER &amp; CO.,

of 19 Broad street, New York,

ESTABLISHED IN 1778.

would call the attention of all interested in the use of PURE LIQUORS as medicine, to their unequalled stock of

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

We are permitted to publish the following notices and recommendations of the articles we offer,—which, in all cases will be warranted to open as represented:—

Boston, Dec. 19, 1860.

Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co.,

Gentlemen:—I purchased, as you requested, a bottle of your "OLD LONDON DUCK GIN," as sold in the stores of this city, and have made chemical analysis of this sample. It contains 42 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with odor and flavor of Juniper berries only.

On evaporation to entire dryness, this Gin is found to contain 1.42 100 parts of saccharine matter per gallon, and this residual matter contained nothing else.

There is no adulterating ingredients or injurious matter of any kind in this Gin, and it contains the intrinsic merits of a pure article.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. T. JACKSON, M. D.,  
State Assayer.

Boston, July 29th, 1860.

Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co., 19 Broad st., N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have repeatedly heard our customers express a good opinion of your popular bottled liquors, and can say that we have rarely met with articles for which a steady demand has so rapidly sprung up, as they are now standard goods with druggists throughout the east.

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. GOODWIN & CO.,  
Druggists, No. 11 & 12 Marshall st., Boston.

BERLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20, 1860.

In my opinion, the Liquors sold by A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19, Broad street, New York, are unsurpassed in purity and reliability. I have no hesitation in recommending them in all cases where alcoholic stimulants are required.

N. H. BALLOU, M. D.

From P. D. Orvis' Drug Reporter, N. Y.

A FINE ARTICLE.—BININGER'S OLD LONDON DUCK GIN.—This Gin I find to be superior to any other bottled Gin in the market, and am rapidly introducing it in my trade.

P. D. ORVIS.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 24, 1861.

Gentlemen:—I have had occasion in my practice, to use your Wheat Tonic, and have discovered that it would cure Dyspepsia, even if it had assumed a chronic form.

If the intelligence is worth anything to you, I am sure it will be worth more to the public, for no family should be without it, especially in warm weather.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D.

The House of A. M. BININGER & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York, have furnished quite a large proportion of the Liquors and Wines sold by the Town Agents in this County for the past year, and the Liquors and Wines so furnished have been pure and unadulterated and have given good satisfaction. In accordance with the laws in relation here to, I would recommend said House to all who desire a pure article for medicinal, medicinal, or chemical purposes.

HORATIO NEEDHAM,  
Commissioner for Addison Co., Vt.

April 24, 1861.

From the Home Journal.

It is worthy of remark, that this venerable House have made a specialty of supplying the wants of Druggists, Physicians, and Town Agents with their pure and wholesome liquors, and the fact that their list of customers embraces over four thousand Druggists, is conclusive evidence of their popularity with that respectable class of traders.

If this popular House was of recent date, and it was deemed expedient to extend its reputation by any display of public recommendation, it would be an difficult task to arrange in the most impressive form, thousands of endorsements as to the excellence and variety of their merchandise.

From the point of its first existence, more than eighty years ago, down to the present day, this establishment has maintained its well-earned reputation, the integrity of its financial obligations remain yet untarnished, and the lighter and praiseworthy with which are numerous supporters have been able to furnish ample evidence that it has sufficed for the purpose, and that the quality of its staple articles have no way been permitted to degenerate. If these considerations can be resolved into undeniable facts by that public which they have so long served, it will furnish for them ample encouragement to adopt as the future "cost of arm" the insignia of their native State—Excelsior!—Still higher!